CLAIMS

1. A method of fuel combustion, in which a jet of fuel and at least two jets of oxidizer are injected, the first jet of oxidizer, called the primary jet, being injected so as to be in contact with the jet of fuel and to generate a first incomplete combustion, the gases originating from this first combustion still comprising at least a portion of the fuel, and the second jet of oxidizer being injected at a distance from the jet of fuel in such a way as to combust with the portion of the fuel present in the gases originating from the first combustion,
characterized in that the primary jet of oxidizer is divided into two primary jets:
- a first primary jet of oxidizer, called the central primary jet, injected in the center of the jet of fuel, and
- a second primary jet of oxidizer, called the sheathing primary jet, injected coaxially around the jet of fuel.

2. The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the injection velocity of the central primary jet of oxidizer is greater than the injection velocity of the jet of fuel.

3. The method as claimed in claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the injection velocity of the jet of fuel is greater than the injection velocity of the sheathing primary jet of oxidizer.

4. The method as claimed in one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the injection velocity of the second jet of oxidizer is greater than the injection velocity of the sheathing primary jet of oxidizer.

5. The method as claimed in one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the ratio of the distance defined between the point of injection of the central primary jet of oxidizer and the point of injection of the second jet of oxidizer to the injection velocity of the second jet of oxidizer lies between 10^{-3}s and 10^{-2}s.

6. The method as claimed in one of the preceding claims, characterized in that a third jet of oxidizer is injected at a point situated between the point of injection of the central primary jet of oxidizer and the point of injection of the second oxidizing jet.

7. The method as claimed in claim 6, characterized in that the injection velocity of the second jet of oxidizer is greater than the injection velocity of the third jet of oxidizer.

8. The method as claimed in claim 6 or 7, characterized in that the ratio of the distance defined between the point of injection of the second jet of oxidizer and the point of injection of the central primary jet of oxidizer to the distance defined between the point of injection of the third jet of oxidizer and the point of injection of the central primary jet of oxidizer lies between 2 and 10.

9. The method as claimed in one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the two primary jets of oxidizer have the same oxygen concentration.

10. The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 8, characterized in that the oxygen concentration of the central primary jet of oxidizer is greater than the oxygen concentration of the sheathing

primary jet of oxidizer.

11. The use of the defined method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 10 for the heating of a charge of glass or for a reheat furnace.